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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/943,620	08/30/2001	Steven Rosenberg	10019511-1	9264

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EXAMINER

GRANT II, JEROME

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2626

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/943,620	ROSENBERG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jerome Grant II	2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-5, 7, 8, 10-15, 18-26, 28, 29 and 31 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) 6, 9, 16, 17, 27 and 30 is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

2011-07-11

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

Detailed Action

1.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-5, 7, 10-15, 18, 19, 21-26, 28 and 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tesch.

With respect to claim 1, Tesch teaches a method for use in a computer systems (see paragraph 12 which teaches different software applications used by the computer) for converting the format of information corresponding to a first document (100) the first document exhibiting a first format (consisting of part text 105, part graphics 110 part table via 120, part formula 130 of parts 110, 120 and 130, each is stored in a distinct format file 140, 150 and 160), said method comprising: The method comprising receiving information corresponding to the first document (on a display device, see

para. 13, lines 1 and 2); receiving information (via taskbar and tool bar of OLE server determining whether a first program is unavailable) corresponding to a second format to which the information corresponding to the first document is to be converted (embedded object 100 by editing embedded objects); retrieving information corresponding to a set of format rules (when the first, the set of format rules corresponding to the second format (when the first program is determined to be unavailable , a conversion to a second format different from the first is selected) ; converting the information corresponding to the first document to image data having at least one object group (text data is converted based on three possible object groups 110, 120 and 130, see the bottom of paragraph 15 lines 1-10, see also para. 20, last 8 lines; and converting the image data according to the format rules to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting (on a video display 250) the second format.

With respect to claim 2, Tesch teaches wherein the intermediate exhibits an intermediate format (ASCII format between an HTML format or between a Microsoft equations format and a Staroffice math of format, see para. 98. The intermediate format has at least one object group (embedded object group) according to paragraphs 87 and 88.

With respect to claim 3, Tesch teaches wherein converting the information corresponding to the first document, comprises: providing a conversion library (stored in

a computer program, see the first 5 lines of paragraphs, 100 and 103. The programs are capable for converting information corresponding to the first document to image data; analyzing the information (via the computer program) corresponding to the first document with the conversion library (stored location of the computer program) and converting the information corresponding to the first document to image data, see paragraphs 63 and 64.

With respect to claim 4, Tesch teaches wherein converting the image data to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting the second format, comprises: analyzing the image data (via computer program); producing enhanced image data (conversion from the first to the second format embedded object); and converting the enhanced image data to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting the second format on display 250, see paragraphs 63 and 64 regarding the format conversions.

With respect to claim 5, Tesch teaches wherein converting the enhanced image data to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting the second format, comprises: identifying each of the objects groups (from 110, 120 and 130) in the enhanced image data; and applying the set of file format rules (when the first program is determined to be unavailable, a conversion to a second different format is selected). The file format rules are for performing conversion from Microsoft equation to Starmath power, for example.

With respect to claim 7, Tesch teaches wherein analyzing the image data, comprises: converting the enhanced image data using an image analysis system (computer program) which is capable of altering the image data (from a first format to a second format, see paragraphs 74 and 75.

With respect to claims 10, 21 and 31, the first file format of HTML is taught in paragraph 87 of the Tesch reference.

With respect to claim 11, Tesch teaches a format processing system (shown by figure 2) for converting information corresponding to a first document 100, the information corresponding to the first document exhibiting a first format, the format processing system comprising: a format conversion system as claimed, (see paragraph 12 which teaches different software applications used by the computer) for converting the format of information corresponding to a first document (100) the first document exhibiting a first format (consisting of part text 105, part graphics 110 part table via 120, part formula 130 of parts 110, 120 and 130, each is stored in a distinct format file 140, 150 and 160), said method comprising: The method comprising receiving information corresponding to the first document (on a display device, see para. 13, lines 1 and 2); receiving information (via taskbar and tool bar of OLE server determining whether a first program is unavailable) corresponding to a second format to which the information

corresponding to the first document is to be converted (embedded object 100 by editing embedded objects); retrieving information corresponding to a set of format rules (when the first, the set of format rules corresponding to the second format (when the first program is determined to be unavailable, a conversion to a second format different from the first is selected); converting the information corresponding to the first document to image data having at least one object group (text data is converted based on three possible object groups 110, 120 and 130, see the bottom of paragraph 15 lines 1-10, see also para. 20, last 8 lines; and converting the image data according to the format rules to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting (on a video display 250) the second format.

With respect to claim 12, Tesch teaches wherein the format conversion system includes an analysis system (computer program for discriminating embedded objects), configured to alter the image upon the user editing those objects.

With respect to claim 13, Tesch teaches wherein the image analysis system (computer program) is configured to analyze the image data and produce enhanced image data having at least one object group (embedded object). See paragraphs 74 and 75.

With respect to claim 14, Tesch teaches wherein converting the information corresponding to the first document, comprises: providing a conversion library (stored in

a computer program, see the first 5 lines of paragraphs, 100 and 103. The programs are capable for converting information corresponding to the first document to image data; analyzing the information (via the computer program) corresponding to the first document with the conversion library (stored location of the computer program) and converting the information corresponding to the first document to image data, see paragraphs 63 and 64.

With respect to claim 15, Tesch teaches a computer processor 12 for converting the image data according to the format rules to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting (on a video display 250) the second format.

With respect to claim 18, Tesch teaches the additional limitation of (computer program means) for retrieving information (embedded objects) corresponding to a set of format rules (for determining if the conversion will be performed , see paragraphs 74 and 75).

With respect to claim 19, Tesch teaches wherein the intermediate exhibits an intermediate format (ASCII format between an HTML format or between a Microsoft equations format and a Staroffice math of format, see para. 98. The intermediate format has at least one object group (embedded object group) according to paragraphs 87 and 88.

With respect to claim 22, Tesch teaches a computer readable medium such as a disk, CD-ROM, floppy disc, according to the first seven lines of para. 57 for storing a program application for converting from a first to a second format, the computer readable medium comprising:

Logic in the form of software applications (see paragraph 12 which teaches different software applications used by the computer) for converting the format of information corresponding to a first document (100) the first document exhibiting a first format (consisting of part text 105, part graphics 110 part table via 120, part formula 130 of parts 110, 120 and 130, each is stored in a distinct format file 140, 150 and 160), logic operations in the form of software applications for receiving information corresponding to the first document (on a display device, see para. 13, lines 1 and 2); logic configured in the form of software applications for receiving information (via taskbar and tool bar of OLE server determining whether a first program is unavailable) corresponding to a second format to which the information corresponding to the first document is to be converted (embedded object 100 by editing embedded objects); logic configured for enabling the retrieving information corresponding to a set of format rules (when the first, the set of format rules corresponding to the second format (when the first program is determined to be unavailable , a conversion to a second format different from the first is selected) ; logic configured, via application software, for converting the information corresponding to the first document to image data having at least one

object group (text data is converted based on three possible object groups 110, 120 and 130, see the bottom of paragraph 15 lines 1-10, see also para. 20, last 8 lines; and converting the image data according to the format rules to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting (on a video display 250) the second format.

With respect to claim 23, Tesch teaches wherein the computer readable medium, according to the first seven lines of paragraph 57, wherein the intermediate exhibits an intermediate format (ASCII format between an HTML format or between a Microsoft equations format and a Staroffice math of format, see para. 98) . The intermediate format has at least one object group (embedded object group) according to paragraphs 87 and 88.

With respect to claim 24, Tesch teaches a computer readable medium, according to the first seven lines of col. 57, logic configured for enabling, via the software application for analyzing the information (via the computer program) corresponding to the first document with the conversion library (stored location of the computer program); and logic configured to enable a first document to be converted wherein the first document is converted via a conversion library (stored in a computer program, see the first 5 lines of paragraphs, 100 and 103. The programs are capable for converting information corresponding to the first document to image data;

With respect to claim 25, wherein converting the image data to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting the second format, comprises: analyzing the image data (via computer program); producing enhanced image data (conversion from the first to the second format embedded object); and converting the enhanced image data to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting the second format on display 250, see paragraphs 63 and 64 regarding the format conversions.

With respect to claim 26, Tesch teaches logic configured to enable wherein converting the enhanced image data to converted data representative of the first document and exhibiting the second format, comprises: logic via software application for identifying each of the objects groups (from 110, 120 and 130) in the enhanced image data; and logic via software application for applying the set of file format rules (when the first program is determined to be unavailable, a conversion to a second different format is selected). The file format rules are for performing conversion from Microsoft equation to Starmath power, for example.

With respect to claim 28, Tesch teaches logic configured to enable, via software application, wherein analyzing the image data, comprises: converting the enhanced image data using an image analysis system (computer program) which is capable of

altering the image data (from a first format to a second format, see paragraphs 74 and 75.

2.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8, 20 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tesch in view of the Well Known Prior Art.

Tesch teaches all of the subject matter upon which the claim depends except for the TIFF format. Tesch teaches an ASCII intermediate format. Since there is no apparent advantage of a TIFF format over a ASCII format, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace ASCII format with a TIFF format for the purpose of representing an image file in a TIFF format as opposed to an ASCII format for subsequent processing or outputting, for the reason that TIFF and ASCII formats are well known formats in the image analysis art for presenting image files.

3.

Claims Objected to As Containing Allowable Matter

Claims 6, 9, 16, 17, 27 and 30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

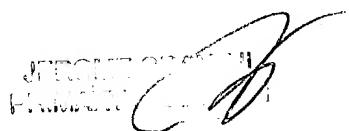
4.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jerome Grant II whose telephone number is 703-305-4391. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. from 9:00 to 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly A Williams, can be reached on 703-305-4391. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

J. Grant II



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. GRANT II". Above the signature, there is a small, partially obscured printed name that appears to be "DIRECTOR OF PATENTS".